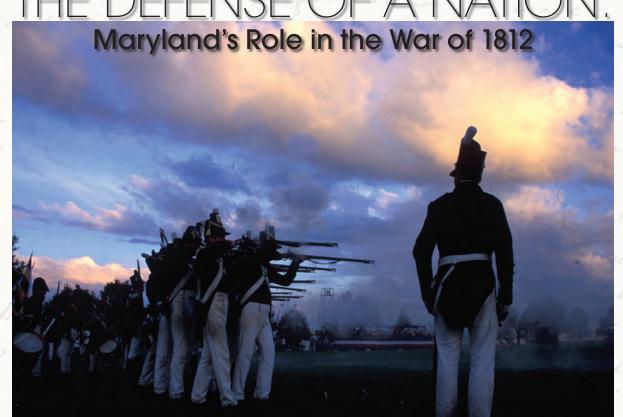
Same most through the night that our fla THE DEFENSE OF A NATION:



ER'S RESOURCE GUII

HUMANITIES C 0 U N C I L

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MARYLAND · HISTORICAL · SOCIETY

To it fitfully blows, half conceals half discloses?

Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first bean

On behalf of Baltimore's War of 1812 Bicentennial Education Committee, I am pleased to present this Teacher's Resource Guide, "Defense of Our Nation: Maryland's Role in the War of 1812."

This guide serves as a single-source text and reference for conducting classroom history lessons on the War of 1812, and the role that Marylanders played in our nation's second war for independence. It is especially organized for teachers of pre- and post-secondary grade levels. Users are encouraged to also take advantage of the 1812 Virtual Resource Center that is being created by Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine and the Living Classrooms Foundation, in partnership with Maryland Public Television (MPT). Once available, the 1812 Virtual Resource Center will be able to be accessed through MPT's Thinkport <a href="https://www.thinkport.org">www.thinkport.org</a>.

Information provided in this guide will help make teaching this important history easy and accessible. The guide presents the major players in the war, its major battles, direct quotes from eyewitnesses, and information on additional resources.

Worksheets are provided to help students interpret and analyze key causes and results of the war through pictures and documents from primary and secondary sources. Students may conclude, for example, that the war did not produce any "winners," but America gained international respect in foreign affairs of state.

A guide to the holdings of the Library of Congress is also included for those who wish to conduct research or write a paper on aspects of the war and its subjects. This section also provides an extensive list of websites of interest both to students and teachers. This guide meets the standards set by the Maryland State Department of Education.

Although this guide was created for history teachers, others may also find it useful for sharing the stories of the War of 1812 with a wider audience. The guide's depth and breadth can be used as a resource for newspaper and newsletter articles to help inform the public, as the state prepares to commemorate the bicentennial.

I would like to especially thank the co-chairs of the committee who made this guide possible — Naomi Coquillon, Kathleen Kreul, Patricia Perluke, and Abbi Wicklein-Bayne — as well as the guide's author and coordinator, Danielle Taylor. Without their hard work and dedication, this publication would not exist.

Both students and teachers, and even "history buffs," should welcome this teacher's resource guide for use during the War of 1812 Bicentennial in Maryland and for many years thereafter.

Jeffrey P. Buchheit Director Baltimore National Heritage Area Office of the Mayor

- O long way at were

Tis the star spanfed banner \_ O long may it were O'er the land of the free on the home of the brane!

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(1) it fitfully blows, half conceals half discloses?

To the star spanfed banner - O long may it were O'er the land of the free on the home

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The star shanfed banner — O long may it were
THE WAR OF 1812 IN THE CHESAPEAKE

Military events in the Chesapeake Bay had far-reaching effects on American society and our country's cultural identity. **America emerged with a greatly enhanced international reputation on the world stage**. The new nation, just 30 years after the Revolutionary War, had successfully defended itself against the British Empire, the world's most powerful navy.

The War of 1812 was a crucial test for the U.S. Constitution and the newly established democratic government. Though the nation was divided on the decision to declare war on Great Britain and was ill-prepared to do so, ultimately, the new multi-party democracy survived the challenge of foreign invasion. The War established clear boundaries between eastern Canada and the United States, set conditions for control of the Oregon Territory, and freed international trade from the harsh restrictions that ignited the war.

In 1812, the Chesapeake Bay region was a significant hub for trade, commerce and government, which also made it a strategic target for the British military. The British entered the Chesapeake Bay in early 1813 and sustained a military presence until 1815. The most concerted military effort in the region was the four-month campaign by the British in 1814, the last full year of the war. This period of intense military action, known as the Chesapeake Campaign of 1814, included many feints (maneuvers designed to distract or mislead) and skirmishes. During the Chesapeake Campaign, the British also invaded and occupied our nation's capital and attempted to capture the city of Baltimore.

#### Causes of the War of 1812

In the early 1800s, the young United States of America was politically independent from Britain, yet severely hampered economically by Britain's insistence on unfavorable trade restrictions with its former colonies. British troops continued to occupy American territory along the Great Lakes and were suspected of backing Indian raids against U.S. settlers on the frontier. Most dramatically, the British Navy periodically captured and impressed American sailors into service on British ships on the high seas denying thousands of American citizens their freedom.

By June 1812, overall discontent with Britain's actions had grown so strong that President James Madison, embroiled in a tight campaign for re-election, acquiesced to the War Hawks' push to declare war. The American Navy was severely outnumbered, with approximately 50 ships compared to Britain's fleet of more than 850 vessels. The standing American Army was only about half the size of Britain's and was widely scattered. However, Americans were emboldened by the fact that the British were also embroiled in the Napoleonic Wars, spanning from 1803 to 1815 in Europe. The United States Declaration of War made it necessary for British troops, supplies, and funds to be diverted from that conflict with the French to defend their interests in Canada. Britain saw America as an important market and supplier, and only reluctantly responded to the declaration. U.S. commercial and political interests in New York and New England, concerned about the potential destruction of their shipping industries, opposed the War, and in fact, continued to supply the British until the naval blockades were extended.

In the summer of 1812, American troops attempted to invade and conquer Canada. The poorly planned campaign ended in defeat, and the American troops withdrew. However, several American naval victories on the high seas boosted U.S. morale and contributed to President Madison's re-election. In response, the British gradually established and tightened a blockade of the American coast south of New York, impairing trade and undermining the American economy.

The War of 1812 in the Chesapeake 7

How it catches the gleam of the morning's first bean.
FOCUS QUESTIONS reflected now shines in the stream,

#### How did Maryland's role in the War of 1812 influence the outcome?

"The war has renewed and reinstated the national feelings and character which the revolution had given, and which were daily lessened. The people... are more american; they feel and act more as a nation; and i hope the permanency of the union is thereby better secured."

Secretary of the Treasury Albert Gallatin to Matthew Lyon, May 7, 1816 From The Writings of Albert Gallatin, 3 vols., Henry Adams, ed. (New York: Columbia University Press, 1960), 1:700



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BACKGROUND OF THE WAR OF 1812

In 1802, Napoleon became emperor of France. He wanted to conquer most of Europe, and was almost successful. The British declared war on France to put a stop to Napoleon. The British had a great navy, with many warships, but they always needed sailors. Life on-board ship was rough, the food was bad, and sailors could be **flogged** if they made a mistake. In Britain, young men were captured by **press gangs** who forced them to join the navy. Then the British started seizing American ships and taking sailors to serve on their own ships. This was called **impressment**. It was similar to kidnapping. Many Americans grew outraged over the impressment of American sailors.

Americans were angry with the British for other reasons as well. Before the American Revolutionary War, the British built forts west of the Appalachian Mountains. When the Americans won the Revolution, the British promised to hand over the forts. But by 1812, 29 years after the treaty to end the Revolution had been signed, the British still held onto their forts. They would not let settlers move west. The British also protected Native Americans who lived on lands the American settlers wanted. The Native Americans were angry that many whites wanted to seize their land.

The people who wanted to fight against Britain were called "war hawks." Henry Clay from Kentucky and Andrew Jackson from Tennessee were two leaders of the war hawks. Other Americans did not want to go to war against the British. People who were involved in the sea trade, especially in New England, did not want to see their commerce disrupted.

In 1812, when James Madison was president, the United States declared war on Great Britain. American forces invaded Canada, still a British colony, with high hopes of conquering British **territory**. Most of the fighting took place along the Great Lakes. Indian nations joined the British in fighting against the Americans. The capital of Canada, York (now known as Toronto), was attacked, and the Americans burned the **Parliament** building.

Ultimately, the United States was able to keep the northwest land it had claimed, but did not succeed in capturing any part of Canada.

Meanwhile, in Europe, the British defeated Napoleon in 1814. Now they were able to focus their energy against the United States. To get **revenge** on the United States for burning the capital of Canada, British troops attacked Washington, D.C. First, they burned the home of the U.S. Congress—the **Capitol Building**—and destroyed all of the books in the Library of Congress. Then, they headed for the White House. Although President Madison wasn't at home, his wife, Dolley Madison, was about to give a dinner party. When she heard that the British were planning to attack, she packed as many valuables as she could (including velvet curtains, silver, and important papers) into a wagon. She made sure that a portrait of George Washington was safe just before she fled. When the British arrived, they ate the dinner she had planned to enjoy with her friends. Then they set fire to the White House.

After **sacking** Washington, D.C., the British army planned to attack **Baltimore**. Baltimore was a very important **port**, and the home of many American sailing ships that had fought against the British navy. By conquering Baltimore, the British hoped to turn the war into a victory. But Baltimore was under the command of Major General Samuel Smith, who had absolutely no intention of surrendering to the British. Amazingly, he convinced the ship owners in the city to sink their ships in the harbor. These sunken **vessels** formed an underwater wall that the huge British warships couldn't sail past.

Baltimore was lucky to have another fine leader, Major George Armistead, who commanded Fort McHenry.

Background of The War of 1812 9

To the star-spanfed banner \_ O long way it were

Fort McHenry is shaped like a star. At that time, it had cannons mounted at every point. It is located on Baltimore's harbor. In 1813, a year before the British attacked, Major Armistead had hired Mary Pickersgill to sew a huge flag, 30-feet high and 42-feet wide. An expert flag maker, Pickersgill made flags for many ships. But even she had never made such a large flag. Her workshop was not big enough for the job. So with the help of her 13-year-old daughter Caroline and others, she sewed the giant flag in a **brewery** where there was enough space. Although there were 18 states in the United States in 1813, Mrs. Pickersgill and Caroline sewed 15 stripes and 15 stars on the flag. Each white star was two feet across! (The official American flag, with 13 stripes **representing** the 13 colonies and one star for each state was not established until 1818.) Now Major Armistead had one of the biggest flags in the country.

A year later, in September 1814, the British prepared to attack Baltimore. An American lawyer named Francis Scott Key, and John Skinner, an American who was in charge of prisoner exchanges, sailed up to the British fleet in a small boat. The British had captured their friend, Dr. William Beanes. Key requested that the British free Dr. Beanes because he was not a soldier. In fact, he helped many people—even British soldiers—when they were sick or wounded. The British agreed to release the doctor, but they required that the three Americans stay on a British ship until they had finished attacking Baltimore.

Mr. Key, Dr. Beanes, and Mr. Skinner had no choice. All they could do was watch as the British navy fired huge 200-pound bombs and rockets at Fort McHenry. Because of the ships sunk in Baltimore Harbor, the warships could not get close enough to land. But they fired upon Fort McHenry for 25 hours. It was very smoky, and darkness fell. The three Americans who were **witnessing** the bombing from a British ship were afraid that Baltimore would be conquered. They could not see through all the smoke and the dark night.

Finally at dawn, on September 14, 1814, Key looked through his telescope. There, in the early morning light, he saw the huge American flag waving proudly over Fort McHenry. The Americans had won the battle! He was **overcome** with joy, and was inspired to write poetic lyrics to the tune of a song he knew. In a few days, his completed lyrics were **published** and titled "The Defense of Fort McHenry." These words and the tune Key chose would later become our **National Anthem**, "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Americans were very happy and relieved that Baltimore had defeated the British attack. But the war was not over yet. More fighting took place along the **Gulf of Mexico**. A famous American victory took place in **New Orleans** on January 8, 1815, where General Andrew Jackson defeated the British. Although the United States and Britain had signed a treaty of peace in Ghent, Belgium on December 24, 1814, news of peace had not arrived in time.

In New Orleans, 6,000 trained British troops fought against Tennessee and Kentucky **frontiersmen**, two companies of free African-American **volunteers** from New Orleans, and other American soldiers. By the end of the battle, 2,000 British were killed or wounded and only 13 Americans had died. It was a huge victory for the United States, even if it happened after the signing of the peace treaty, but it was **tragic** that so many people died **needlessly** in New Orleans.

The War of 1812 established the United States as an independent nation that even the great powers in Europe had to respect. Francis Scott Key's experience during the bombing of Fort McHenry inspired the **patriotic** song, which later became our National Anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner." The giant flag that flew over the fort "by the dawn's early light" would become a **national treasure**. Today, that flag is preserved at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History in Washington, D.C., so that it will last for **generations** to come.

Source: Smithsonian National Museum of American History

http://www.americanhistory.si.edu/starspangledbanner/pdf/SSB History Overview.pdf

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thow it catches the gleam of the morning's first bean

# Baltimore and the War of 1812: The Formation of Our National Identity

The following excerpt from the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail Feasibility Study has done a great job of bringing into focus the war and its effect on the region and its citizens.

From The Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail, National Historic Trail Feasibility Study, August, 2003. p.3-10. The entire study can be downloaded at <a href="http://www.nps.gov/phso/jstarspanl">http://www.nps.gov/phso/jstarspanl</a>.

#### **Historic Context**

The Chesapeake Campaign of the War of 1812 was comprised of the four-month military campaign of the British during 1814, the last full year of the war. The events of the campaign are significant to American history because of their pivotal effect on the outcome of the War of 1812 and their effect on far-reaching aspects of American society, including the nation's identity.

#### The War of 1812

The War of 1812 affected the international political framework and represents what many see as the definitive end of the American Revolution. Although 30 years had passed since the Americans had won freedom from Britain, the young nation continued to be plagued by British occupation of American territory along the Great Lakes; highly unfavorable trade restrictions; the **impressment** (forcing into service) of American sailors by the British; and the suspicion that the British were backing Indian raids on the frontier. It seemed that Britain continued to regard America as a set of troublesome colonies, rather than a nation of equal standing to Britain.

President James Madison, embroiled in a tight campaign for re-election, acquiesced to Congressional "war hawks" from the south and west, and declared war on Britain in June 1812. Americans were emboldened by the fact that the British were deeply committed to a war with Napoleon Bonaparte that strained the resources of the crown. There was little acknowledgement in Washington that what passed for a standing army was only about half the size of Britain's and stationed in widely scattered outposts; that the American navy totaled about 50 ships to Britain's more than 850; that coastal defenses were limited at best; and that there was no core of trained military officers to lead the poorly trained troops and militia. The British ships were much larger than their American counterparts.

Commercial and political interests in New York and New England, concerned about the potential destruction of shipping, opposed the war and, in fact, continued to supply the British until the naval blockades were extended. Similarly, Britain saw America as an important market and supplier and only reluctantly responded to the declaration of war.

In the summer of 1812, American troops attempted to invade and conquer Canada. The poorly planned campaign ended in defeat and the withdrawal of the Americans. However, two American frigates, the USS Constitution and the USS United States, fared better in naval battles, boosting American morale and contributing to Madison's re-election.

In response, the British gradually established and tightened a blockade of the American coast south of New York, impairing trade and undermining the American economy. The attempts to invade Canada during the spring and summer of 1813 were somewhat more successful than the previous year's, yet these ended in stalemate. By the end of the season, the British blockade had extended north to Long

To the star shaufed banner Background of The War of 1812 11

C'er the land of the free on the hours

Tis the star spanfed banner \_ O long way it were

Island. In April 1814, Napoleon was overthrown, freeing some 14,000 experienced British troops for battle in America. The British who were sent to America planned a three-pronged strategy:

1) to attack New York along the Hudson River and Lake Champlain in order to divide New England from the rest of the country; 2) to attack the Chesapeake region, the center of government and pro-war sentiment; and 3) to attack New Orleans to block and control the Mississippi River. The situation was grave; no one believed that America could defend itself against the full force of the British. The country faced insolvency due to the blockade of trade routes and the costs of the war, and in New England, opponents of "Mr. Madison's war" met in political convention to discuss secession.

Remarkably, the young nation prevailed despite a long summer in the Chesapeake region. The British harassed citizens, burned towns and farms, and overwhelmed the scant American naval forces and militia. With the Americans distracted and largely unprepared, the British entered the nation's capital and burned several public buildings, causing President Madison, his family and his cabinet members to flee Washington, D.C. In September, however, an all-out land and sea defense of Baltimore forced the withdrawal of the British from the Chesapeake region. The same month, the British fleet in Lake Champlain was destroyed, leading to the British retreat into Canada. This defeat convinced the British to agree to a peace treaty, known as the Treaty of Ghent, with very few conditions. In January 1815, with neither side aware that the treaty had been signed the previous month, the British decisively lost the Battle of New Orleans.

FELL'S POINT'S ROLE IN SHIPPING AND TRADE

#### **Historic Context**

Tensions between Great Britain and the newly established United States of America were running high after the Revolutionary War. Americans knew that a firm economic foundation was vital if their fledgling country was to survive and prosper. The key to a successful economy was trade, and international trade depended on shipping. At the start of the Revolutionary War, the Continental forces did not include a formal navy. Privateers, private merchant ships owned by individuals, had been granted Letters of Marque and Reprisal which, in effect, converted them into a naval auxiliary, were relied upon to keep the Americans supplied with wartime necessities. Shipbuilders began to design lighter, swifter vessels with shallow drafts that could outrun bulkier British warships. The birthplace of these sharp-hulled fast ships was the deep-water port of Fell's Point, in Baltimore. Even after the Revolutionary War ended, there was a market for Baltimore's schooners (sometimes also called "clippers"). Large mercantile houses began regular trade with Europe and the West Indies. There were profits to be made by neutral shipment of cargo via fast ships.

The British and the French were at odds with each other. Britain could not forget that it was French support that helped the Americans defeat the mother country. The British continued to harass American shipping by capturing and impressing American sailors. The upheaval in France caused by the French Revolution and the subsequent Napoleonic Wars had eroded the relationship between France and the United States. The West Indies became an important part of Baltimore's developing trade patterns. As a result of European demand, the plantation and slave labor systems of the islands were specializing in such high-priced and easily marketed crops, such as sugar, coffee, cocoa, rice, and tobacco. Islanders were forced to look elsewhere for their food supplies. Baltimore, as the closest foodstuff-producing North American port to the islands, quickly capitalized on this rapidly expanding market. Two-masted schooners built by Chesapeake shipbuilders carried flour, bread, livestock, and barrel staves to the Caribbean. They returned with sugar, rum, molasses, and coffee for local sale or export to Europe. Ranging in size from 40 to 70 feet, an average vessel might carry 100 barrels of flour. France had restricted trade between her West Indies colonies and foreign countries. Maryland merchants began to look to Spanish colonies in the Caribbean as markets for their wheat flour, corn, surplus beef and pork, and iron, and as sources for coffee, sugar, and molasses. (This irritated the French, who were at war with Spain at the time.) They needed fast ships that could carry cargo and outrun British and French vessels. What was a Maryland merchant to do? Why, go to one of the many shipyards in Fell's Point and commission a fast ship, of course!

Source: The Maryland Historical Society <a href="http://www.mdhs.org/education/images/LessonPlanFellsPoint.pdf">http://www.mdhs.org/education/images/LessonPlanFellsPoint.pdf</a>

Fell's Point's Role in Shipping and Trade 13

PRIVATEERS glory reflected now shines on the stream

During the War of 1812, America's "second war of independence," President James Madison attempted to overcome the small size of the U.S. navy by issuing Letters of Marque and Reprisal for private ships. These documents were granted to the vessel, not the captain, often for a limited time, expressing the enemy upon whom attacks were permitted, and converted the private merchant vessel into a naval auxiliary, or Privateer. This entitled the crew to honorable treatment as prisoners of war, if captured. However, this also permitted the vessel to be armed, and opened the way, in essence, to legal piracy. Privateers were permitted to prey upon the merchant fleet of Great Britain, and take captured cargo and vessels as prizes. American privateers, many of them sailing out of Chesapeake Bay in Baltimore clippers built in Fell's Point, captured or sank some 1,700 British merchant vessels during the two-anda-half-year war. Other Baltimore clippers served as cargo vessels to bring needed munitions and other armaments through the naval blockade that the British imposed on the U.S. coastline, which included Chesapeake Bay.

## USS Chasseur: The Original "Pride of Baltimore"

One of the most famous of the American privateers was Captain Thomas Boyle, who sailed his Baltimore clipper, USS Chasseur, out of Fell's Point where it had been launched from Thomas Kemp's shipyard in 1812. On his first voyage as master of USS Chasseur in 1814, Boyle unexpectedly sailed east, directly to the British Isles, where he unmercifully harassed the British merchant fleet. In a characteristically audacious act, he sent a notice to King George III by way of a captured merchant vessel that he had released for the purpose. Boyle demanded that the notice be posted on the door of Lloyd's of London, the famous shipping underwriters. In it, he declared that the entire British Isles were under naval blockade by USS Chasseur alone! This affront sent the shipping community into panic and caused the British Admiralty to call vessels home from the American war to guard merchant ships sailing in convoys. In all, USS Chasseur captured or sank 17 vessels before returning home.

On USS Chasseur's triumphal return to Baltimore on March 25, 1815, the *Niles Weekly Register* dubbed the ship, its captain, and its crew the "pride of Baltimore" for their daring exploits.

## The Chesapeake Campaign and the "Star-Spangled Banner"

In retaliation for the actions of the Baltimore privateers, the British launched the Chesapeake Campaign in 1814 for the purpose of "cleaning out that nest of pirates in Baltimore." Its goal: to shut down the shipyards of Fell's Point and halt the production of the deadly Baltimore clippers. On their way up the Bay, the British captured and sacked Washington, D.C. They burned the Capitol and White House, the only such indignity to our national capital by a foreign power.

Continuing up the Bay, they sought to capture Baltimore by way of a combined land and naval attack. They were rebuffed on both fronts. On September 12, 1814, Baltimore troops fought at the Battle of North Point, a two-hour battle to delay the British land forces before they reached the city. Fort McHenry, at the mouth of Baltimore harbor, withstood a ferocious 25-hour naval bombardment on September 12 and 13, 1814. It was during this bombardment that Maryland lawyer and poet Francis Scott Key spotted "by dawn's early light" the huge "star-spangled banner" still flying over Fort McHenry. He penned a description of the sight and his patriotic reaction on the back of an envelope. His words

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how it catches the gleam of the morning's first bean

have gone down in history as our National Anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Rebuffed by the Baltimore patriots, the British retreated south to New Orleans, where on January 8, 1815, they were soundly defeated by an army led by General Andrew Jackson. The Treaty of Ghent, signed by the British on Christmas Eve 1814, and by President Madison on February 12, 1815, brought a formal end to hostilities between America and Britain. This time, the armistice held. The victory, although a great triumph for American sailing ingenuity and audacity, signaled the end of the era dominated by Baltimore clippers.

#### Baltimore Clippers After the War of 1812

With the cessation of hostilities, there was little need for fast, armed schooners with limited cargo space. American commerce required larger vessels that could carry more goods. In the 1840s, a new generation of fast large ships evolved that came to be known as Yankee clippers or simply clipper ships. These were three-masted, full-rigged ships; that is, they had square sails on all three masts. Although the design and construction of these vessels is generally attributed to New England shipyards, some were built in Fell's Point, including the beautiful USS Ann McKim, one of the largest and swiftest clippers ever to sail.

In the meantime, the owners and masters of the fleet of Baltimore clippers built before 1815 searched for ways to keep themselves and their vessels profitably occupied after the war. They had three options: 1) enter the emerging China trade in Whampao (Canton) Harbor, where delivery of even a small cargo of exotic goods from the Orient could bring a profit; 2) continue as armed privateers, only this time in service to one or another of the Central or South American countries in revolt from Spain; or 3) enter the lucrative, but illegal, slave trade.

USS Chasseur's history is illustrative of the fate of Baltimore clippers. Just three months after its triumphal return to Baltimore from exploits against the British Isles, the vessel set sail for Canton, China. According to the supercargo's log of the six-month voyage around Africa through the Indian Ocean and up the coast of Southeast Asia, it encountered gale force winds but sailed well. In Canton, it loaded on a cargo of tea, silk, satin, porcelain and other high-demand items for the return voyage. Despite the ship's deteriorating conditions, it set a speed record from Canton to the Virginia Capes in 95 days. This Orient-to-America record held for 16 years until it was broken by the clipper USS Atlantic in 1832. The cargo of exotic goods did indeed sell for a handsome profit for USS Chasseur's owners.

Shortly thereafter, USS Chasseur was sold to the Spanish Royal Navy and renamed *Cazador*. She ended her days as an armed patrol vessel in the Caribbean— ironically in the service of a colonial power.

Thus the era of the Baltimore clipper came to an end. However, the tradition of imaginative ship design and audacious sailing flourished in the shipyards of the United States. Baltimore's tradition of maritime adventure has been rekindled by the *Pride of Baltimore I* and the *Pride of Baltimore II*.

(The Pride of Baltimore II is a reproduction of an 1812-era Baltimore Clipper privateer. She is Maryland's working symbol of the great natural resources and spectacular beauty of the Chesapeake Bay region, and a reminder of America's rich maritime heritage.)

Source: The Pride of Baltimore <a href="http://www.pride2.org/history/1812.php">http://www.pride2.org/history/1812.php</a>

To the star spanfed banner \_ O long may it were O'er the land of the free on the home

Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam.

VOCABULARY on reflected now skines in the stream,

#### Baltimore and the War of 1812: The Formation of Our National Identity

**Artillery:** Large-bore, crew-served mounted firearms (as guns, howitzers, and rockets); a branch of an army that is armed with artillery.

**Authority:** The right to control or direct the actions of others; legitimized by law, morality, custom or consent. (MSDE)

Privateer: An armed private ship licensed to attack enemy shipping or a sailor on such a ship.

**Confiscated:** To seize, as forfeited to the public treasury or to seize by, or as if by, authority.

**Flotilla:** A fleet of ships or boats; specifically a navy organizational unit consisting of two or more squadrons of small warships.

**Impressment:** The act of seizing for public use or of impressing into public service.

**Citizen:** A member of a political society who therefore owes allegiance to the government and is entitled to its protection and to political rights. (MSDE)

**Embargo:** An order prohibiting trade with another country. (MSDE)

**Free Trade:** Exchange of goods and services without barriers of trade. (MSDE)

**Foreign Policy:** Politics of the federal government directed to matters beyond United States borders, especially relations with other countries. (MSDE)

**Goods:** Physically tangible objects that can be used to satisfy economic wants, including, but not limited to food, shoes, cars, houses, books, and furniture. (MSDE)

**Immigrant:** Those people legally admitted as permanent residents of a country. (MSDE)

**Militia:** A part of the organized armed forces of a country liable to be called on only in emergency or a body of citizens organized for military service.

**Primary Source:** A first-hand account of an event, such as a government document, diary, or letter. (MSDE)

**Shipwright:** A carpenter skilled in ship construction and repair.

**Tariff:** A list or system of duties imposed by a government on imported or exported goods. (MSDE)

**Trade:** To engage in the exchange, purchase, or sale of resources, goods, or services. (MSDE)

Source: The American Flag Foundation, Inc.  $\underline{\textit{http://www.americanflag foundation.org}}$ 

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how it catches the gleam of the morning's first bean

## The War of 1812 and the Star-Spangled Banner

Appalachian Mountains: Mountain chain in the eastern United States.

Baltimore: A port city in Maryland.

Brewery: An establishment for the manufacture of beer.

Capitol Building: Building in Washington, D.C. occupied by the Congress of the United States.

**Disrupt**: To interrupt or impede progress.

**Emperor**: The male ruler of an empire.

Flogged: Beaten.

**Frontiersmen**: Men who live on the frontier, an unsettled area.

**Generation**: All the people born in the same period of time.

Gulf of Mexico: A large body of water partially blocked by land, south of the central United States and

east of Mexico.

**Impressment**: The act of seizing people or property for public service or use.

Ironically: Directly opposite what is expressed or expected.

**Library of Congress**: A research library of the United States Congress, and defacto national library of the United States.

National Anthem: The song which represents a particular state or nation.

National treasure: A person, place or thing revered by a nation.

Needlessly: Unnecessary.

New Orleans: A port city located in Louisiana.

**Overcome**: To overpower or be victorious.

**Parliament**: A national representative body having supreme legislative power.

Patriotic: Feeling love for and loyalty to your country.

**Port**: A town having a harbor for ships.

**Press gangs**: A company of men under an officer detailed to seize men and put them into military or naval service.

**Publish**: To prepare and produce printed material for public distribution.

**Represent**: To stand for or represent something or someone.

**Revenge**: To inflict punishment in return for injury or insult.

**Revolution**: A sudden or momentous change; the sequence of actions taken by American colonists from 1763 to 1775 protesting British rule culminating in the Revolutionary War, the American Revolution.

**To sack**: To attack and cause destruction in a city or place.

To the star spanfed banner - O long may it were O'er the land of the free on the home

now skines on the stream

**Territory**: Land or waters owned by a country.

**Tragic**: Dramatic and disastrous.

**Treaty**: A formal agreement between two or more parties.

Vessels: Watercraft larger than a row boat.

Source: Smithsonian National Museum of American History http://www.americanhistory.si.edu/starspangledbanner/pdf/SSB\_History\_Overview.pdf

## Fell's Point's Role in Shipping and Trade

**Bill of lading (or laden):** A list of goods or cargo that a ship is carrying.

**Blockade:** The isolating of a port by ships and troops to prevent entrance or exit.

**Cargo:** The load of goods carried by a ship.

**Draft:** The depth a loaded ship is immersed; for example, a ship with a seven-foot draft needs to be in at least seven feet of water or else it will run aground.

Fell's Point: A deep-water harbor in Baltimore that once had a thriving shipbuilding industry.

Hogshead: A large barrel.

**Impress:** The act of taking sailors by force to work on ships owned by other countries.

**Letter of Marque:** A government commission granted to a private merchant ship, not its captain, converting it to a naval auxiliary ship, and permission to capture enemy ships.

**Mercantile:** Relating to trade.

**Primary source:** A first-hand account of something or someone from the past.

**Proclamation:** An official or public announcement.

**Privateers:** Civilian (non-military) ships carrying Letters of Marque.

**Schooner:** A sailing vessel having two or more masts and fore and aft sails (sails in the front and back).

**Sharp hull:** When a ship has a narrow bow (or front).

**Trade:** Exchange of goods.

War of 1812: A war between the United States and Great Britain fought from 1812 to 1815.

Source: The Maryland Historical Society http://www.mdhs.org/education/images/LessonPlanFellsPoint.pdf

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catches the glean of the morning's first bean

To the star-shaufed banner \_ O long may it were TIMELINE OF THE WAR

1811 November 4 War Congress convenes.

November 7 <u>Battle of Tippecanoe</u>.

1812 June 18 United States declares war on Great Britain.

June - August Baltimore Riots.

July 1 United States doubles customs duties.

July 12 General William Hull enters Canada.

July 17 Fort Michilimackinac surrenders to the British.

August 15 Fort Dearborn massacre.

August 16 General William Hull surrenders to General Isaac Brock at Detroit.

August 19 The USS Constitution defeats HMS Guerrière

October 13 General Isaac Brock is killed at the Battle of Queenston Heights.

October 18 The USS Wasp defeats HMS Frolic.

October 18 The USS Wasp captured by HMS Poictiers.

October 25 The USS United States defeats HMS Macedonian.

November Madison wins re-election.

NovemberBritish blockade South Carolina and Georgia.November 23Americans retreat from eastern Canada.November 27Americans attack outlying positions at Fort Erie.

December 3 William Eustis resigns as Secretary of War.

December 3-February 5, 1813 Monroe serves as Secretary of War.

December 26 Great Britain proclaims blockade of Chesapeake and Delaware Bays.

December 29 The USS Constitution defeats HMS Java.

December 29 Paul Hamilton resigns as Secretary of the Navy.

1813 January 12 William Jones assumes his duties as Secretary of the Navy.

January 22 Battle of Frenchtown.

January 23 River Raisin massacre.

February 5 John Armstrong becomes Secretary of War.
February 24 The USS *Hornet* defeats HMS *Peacock*.

March Captain David Porter of the USS *Essex* rounds Cape Horn and sails into

the Pacific to prey upon British whaling ships.

Oliver Hazard Perry arrives at Presque Isle, Pennsylvania, to assume

responsibility for constructing a fleet on Lake Erie.

March to December British naval forces raid in the Chesapeake Bay region.

March 30 British blockade extended from Long Island to the Mississippi.

April 15 Americans occupy part of west Florida.

April 15 Wilkinson occupies Mobile.

April 27 Americans capture York (Toronto).

May 3 British burn Havre de Grace.

May 1 and ends on May 5 Siege of Fort Meigs.

May 26 British blockade additional middle and southern states.

May 27 Americans capture Fort George.

May 29 British forces repulsed at Sackett's Harbor.

June 1 HMS Shannon defeats the USS Chesapeake.

June 6 Detachment of Americans defeated at Stoney Creek.

June 22 Battle of Norfolk.

To the star spanfed banner - O long may it were O'er the land of the pres on the Rome

it fitfully blows, half conceals half discloses how it catches the glean of the morning's first bean. In full glong neflected now skines on the stream

June 24 Battle of Beaver Dams. June 26 British attack Hampton. July 27 Battle of Burnt Corn.

Major Croghan successfully defends Fort Stephenson against August 1

British attack.

August 2 Battle of Fort Stephenson.

August 4 Admiral Perry gets his fleet over the bar at Presque Isle and into Lake Erie.

August 30 Fort Mims massacre. September 10 Battle of Lake Erie.

September 27 Harrison lands in Canada. October 5 Battle of the Thames. October 16-19 Battle of Leipzig.

October 25-26 Battle of Chateaugay. November 3 Battle of Tallushatchee.

November 4 Great Britain offers United States direct peace negotiations.

November 9 Battle of Talladega. November 11 Battle of Chrysler's Farm.

November 16 British extend blockade to all middle and southern states. December 10 Fort George evacuated and Newark burned by Americans.

December 18 Fort Niagara occupied by British.

December 19-31 Lewiston, Fort Schlosser, Black Rock, and Buffalo destroyed by the British.

1814 January 22 Battle of Emuckfau.

> January 24 Battle of Enotachopco. March 27-28 Battle of Horseshoe Bend.

March 28 HMS Phoebe and HMS Cherub defeat the USS Essex.

April 11 Napoleon abdicates French throne.

April 14 United States repeals Embargo and Nonimportation Law.

April 20 HMS Orpheus defeats the USS Frolic. April 25 - May 30 British extend blockade to New England. April 29 The USS Peacock defeats HMS Epervier.

June 28 The USS Wasp II defeats HMS Reindeer.

July - September British occupy eastern Maine. July 3 Americans capture Fort Erie.

July 5 Battle of Chippewa. July 25 Battle of Lundy's Lane.

August U.S. banks suspend specie payments. August Public credit collapses in the United States.

August 8 Peace negotiations begin in Ghent. August 8 Great Britain outlines initial peace terms.

August 9 The Creeks sign a treaty at Fort Jackson ceding much of their land.

August 13 Siege of Fort Erie begins and ends September 21.

August 14 British occupy Pensacola.

August 15 Battle of Fort Erie.

British land near Benedict, Maryland. August 19

August 24 Battle of Bladensburg.

half conceals half discloses 20 THE DEFENSE OF A NATION: Maryland's Role in the War of 1812

NSE OF A NATION: MICHAEL THE glean of the morning's first bean

Tis the star spanfed banner \_ O long way it were !

August 24-25 British burn Washington.

August 28 British capture Alexandria, Virginia.

August 28 Nantucket declares Neutrality.

September 1 General George Prevost moves south toward Plattsburgh.

September 4 Armstrong resigns and Monroe takes over as Secretary of War.

September 11 Battle of Plattsburgh.
September 12-16 British repulsed at Mobile.

September 12-14 Battle of North Point, near Baltimore.

September 13-14 British bombard Fort McHenry, near Baltimore.

September 13 Francis Scott Key writes "The Star-Spangled Banner."

September 14 British abandon attempt to take Baltimore.

September 17 Americans sortie from Fort Erie.

September 26 British squadron captures General Armstrong.

Great Britain offers peace on basis of uti possidetis. Uti possidetis (Latin

October 21 for "as you possess") is a principle in international law that territory and

other property remains with its possessor at the end of a conflict, unless

otherwise provided for by treaty.

November 5 Americans evacuate Fort Erie.

November 7 Jackson seizes Pensacola.

November 11 Jackson returns to Mobile.

November 22 Jackson leaves for New Orleans.

November 25 British fleet sails from Jamaica for New Orleans.

November 27 Great Britain drops the *uti possidetis*.

December 14 British overwhelm American gunboats on Lake Borgne.

December 15 - January 5, 1815 Hartford Convention.

December 15 - February 27, 1815 United States adopts additional internal taxes.

December 23 British land their troops below New Orleans.

December 23 General Andrew Jackson attacks in a surprise night battle.

December 23 - January 1, 1815 Preliminary battles around New Orleans.

December 24 Treaty of Ghent signed.

December 28 United States rejects conscription proposal.

1815 January 8 Americans defeat British in the Battle of New Orleans.

February 4 United States adopts second enemy trade law.
February 17 United States rejects national bank proposal.

Ratifications of the peace treaty exchanged and President Madison

declares the end of hostilities.

Source: The War of 1812

http://www.thewarof1812.com/Warof1812Almanac/timelineofthewarof1812.htm

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